Hist. Pam.

THE GLASGOW . . . . . MAGDALENE INSTITUTION.

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT.

ROYAL CHARTER. . . . .

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THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT

OF THE

GLASGOW MAGDALENE INSTITUTION

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

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The Origin and Development

OF THE

GLASGOW MAGDALENE INSTITUTION

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

THE following statement on the origin and development of the Glasgow Magdalene Institution has been compiled by Mr. William Wilson, one of the Directors; from notes of Mr. Michael Honeyman, one of its original Directors; and also from those of Mr. R. W. Sinclair, for forty-three years its Secretary.

At the beginning of last century there were only two buildings of any importance in Parliamentary Road—one, the Lunatic Asylum, and the other the Magdalene Asylum, the latter situated to the east of the former.

This Magdalene Asylum had been erected by a number of benevolent and philanthropic gentlemen, who had at heart the sheltering and reclaiming of that unfortunate class of erring women who are to be found in all great cities.

There is not much known of the success of this institution during the earlier years of its history, and it was not until 1840 that it came more prominently under public notice.

In 1837 a movement had been originated, entitled the Reformatory School Movement, having for its object the reclaiming and reforming of young lads who had deviated from the paths of rectitude, and a home had been provided in Duke Street in which to carry on the work.

Encouraged by the success of this undertaking the Reformatory Directors resolved in 1840 to establish a similar institution for girls. For a time they were delayed from inability to secure suitable premises, but they finally came to an arrangement with the Managers of the Magdalene Asylum, by which these gentlemen made over to them an unused part of their building in which to carry on their work, and at the same time it was mutually agreed that the Reformatory Directors should likewise take over the management of the Magdalene, and carry on the work of both institutions under the same roof.

The Reformatory Directors, who were henceforth known as the Commissioners of the Houses of Refuge, on entering upon this arrangement spent a considerable sum of money in adapting the premises so as to suit their requirements, and in arranging for the entire separation of the two classes of inmates, who never met unless in their common hall for the purposes of worship, or on some occasion of very special importance.

This arrangement, worked on these lines, was continued with more or less success for the next twenty years. It was felt, however, as time went on, that a complete separation of the two classes was desirable, and it was resolved to find some means of accomplishing this end.

In 1859 a movement was commenced which led to this separation being accomplished a few years later. In that year what had formerly been known as the Magdalene Asylum was merged into the Magdalene Institution, and its sphere of labour was removed in great measure from Parliamentary Road to more suitable premises.

The origin of this new institution was the outcome of a widespread wave of religious revival which visited the

country at that time, and continued to influence the community for years thereafter.

With a view to repress the growth and reduce the extent of the social evil in the city and neighbourhood, the conviction forced itself on all who thought seriously on the matter, that more vigorous action than anything formerly attempted, would have to be taken for the suppression of vice, and the reclamation of fallen females, who are at first its victims and then its propagators. The duty appeared at once sacred and urgent, and was faced with a spirit worthy of the city's benevolent character. Interest in the cause was widely awakened, and the subject grew rapidly in bulk before the eyes of the Christian public.

Mr. John Downie Bryce, a gentleman well known for his zeal in all benevolent and Christian work, and himself one of the most lovable of men, took a leading part in enlightening the Christian public on this evil, and on the necessity for immediate action for its removal, and as a practical result, funds were promptly and liberally supplied, and a Board of Directors was formed, consisting of the following sixty-three prominent citizens:—

John Henderson, Esq., of Park, *President.*
James Hannan, Esq., *Vice-President.*
John Macdonald, Esq., „
James Mitchell, Esq., LL.D., „
William P. Paton, Esq., „
James Playfair, Esq., „

William Balfour.
Gilbert Beith.
John Blackie, Jun.
Colin Brown.
Hugh Brown.
David Bryce.
J. D. Bryce.
George Burns.
Jas. Alex. Campbell.
Peter Clouston.
Charles Cunningham.
John Neilson Cuthbertson.
Wm. Jas. Davidson.
George J. Doddrell.

Prof. Geo. C. M. Douglas.
Alex. A. Fergusson.
F. J. Ferguson.
Major J. Tucker Geils.
William Govan, Jun.
George Grant, Jun.
Wm. B. Hodge.
Michael Honeyman.
Samuel Irvin.
William Kerr.
James Keyden.
Richard Kidston.
A. Mackenzie Kirkland.
Anderson Kirkwood.
D. Marshall Lang.
Wm. Mackinnon.
Andrew M'Ewan.
John M'Ewan.
George Martin.
Wm. Miller.
W. G. Mitchell.
Hugh Moncrieff.
D. C. Nicol.
Andrew Nielson.
Adam Paterson.
Joshua Paterson, M.D.
Alex. Paul.
S. M. Penney.
Patrick Playfair.
Prof. Harry Rainy, M.D.
Charles Ritchie, M.D.
J. Wallace Robertson.
Michael Rowan.
James Salmon.
George Smith.
Nathaniel Stevenson.
M. S. Tait.
G. L. Walker.
Wm. Wardlaw.
Wm. Walker.
Thomas White.
J. H. Young.
Robert Young.

The Society, which was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1866, was started for a twofold object:—First, the suppression of vice and its resorts in the city; and, second, for the reclamation of fallen women, for whom Reformatory Homes should be provided.

In order to carry out these objects, the Board appointed three Executive Committes—I. Homes Committee; II. Repressive Committee; and III. Finance Committee. The Homes Committee leased and furnished two self-contained houses, one in Parson Street, under the management of Mrs. Birrell, and one in Chatham Place, in charge of Miss Maclure, each giving accommodation for twenty-five inmates; and a Probationary Home at No. 3 Bath Street, under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, as janitor and

matron, where applicants for admission were received and classified, some being sent to the above Homes, and some to the House of Refuge, Parliamentary Road. The Homes were soon filled with young penitents, the age limit not exceeding twenty-five years. No married women whose husbands were alive were admitted.

Matrons and assistants interested the women in sewing, needlework, and knitting, which, with training in household duties, were the only branches of industry prosecuted at that time.

Religious services were conducted in the Homes every Sabbath by Directors and the Secretary; and frequently, in the evenings during the week, interesting and instructive lectures or readings were given to the inmates.

The Repressive Committee used all proper means for disseminating information, and creating a more enlightened and juster public sentiment in the community on the moral question involved. They also put themselves in communication with the municipal authorities, and got certain clauses inserted in the Local Police Act in 1866, giving increased power to the magistrates, to enforce a more stringent repressive action against improper houses, street walking, and importuning. This produced satisfactory results in securing passengers against molestation.

Attention was early directed to Parry's Theatre, situated at the foot of the Saltmarket, a low place which had existed for many years, and which was a feeder of prostitution and crime. This place was opened thrice every night, and on the Saturdays four times. It was capable of holding about 700 people, and was generally filled with the youth of both sexes from 10 years of age up to 20. The extent of its evil influence was enormous, the scenes that took place among the spectators were indecent beyond description—the theatre was indeed a very hotbed of obscenity. The difficulties in the way of its suppression were so great that much consideration was required as to the proper course to be followed; for

although the authorities were cordially disposed to aid, the circumstances were peculiar, and no little effort was necessary before the way became plain. But by perseverance the end was accomplished. And not only was the theatre closed, but it was bought by a philanthropic citizen who converted it into a place for divine service on Sundays,[1] and for innocent and useful recreation for the working classes on week nights, thus a double benefit was secured.

The Repressive Committee next turned their attention to the yearly saturnalia held on Glasgow Green, at the foot of the Saltmarket, during the Glasgow Fair holidays, where crowds of low characters gathered from all parts within 30 miles, and where scenes of unblushing immorality were common. In addition to the shows, there were what was called the penny reels, which were demoralising in themselves and mischievous, as furnishing opportunities for demoralising those who came in contact with them.

After memorialising the Lord Provost and Magistrates, and submitting to them reports by eye-witnesses of the degrading scenes enacted there night after night, during the holidays, these gentlemen were pleased to discontinue the use of the Green for the Fair, and to cause its removal to Vinegar Hill.

Funds and Reformatory Work.

From the first there was sufficient income from donations and annual subscriptions to meet the necessary expenditure of the three Homes. But owing to the class of applicants who had from time to time sought admission, it was felt that, instead of continuing small separate Homes, one large institution in the neighbourhood of the city, where there would be more scope for

[1] Dr. Norman Macleod, Dr. Eadie, and other clergymen preached there on Sunday evenings to working people.

industrial employment, such as laundry work, would be better adapted, and more conducive to the proper training of the inmates for future service. Accordingly in 1862, the collection of money for a building fund was commenced, with encouraging success, and the sums thus collected, along with the yearly surplus balances from ordinary subscriptions, amounted to £2,398 actually in hand before the site of a new building was secured. The sum available for the building of a new institution was still further increased by the sale of the old Magdalene Asylum in Parliamentary Road. When the Lunatic Asylum was removed to Gartnavel, the City Parochial Board purchased its old premises, but in course of time these were found too small for its increasing work, and it determined to acquire the property of the old Magdalene Asylum as well. When the sale had been completed the Commissioners of the Houses of Refuge were enabled from the proceeds, to hand over to the Directors of the Magdalene Institution the sum of £7,400, towards the building of the new Home, on condition that it would provide accommodation and maintenance for at least forty inmates in all time coming, and the Magdalene Directors—some of whom were also Directors of the Houses of Refuge—accepted these terms.

Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining a suitable site in the neighbourhood of Glasgow for the erection of the new institution. Landowners were naturally averse to the erection on their properties of any buildings which would interfere with the free feuing of their lands, and they looked askance at such an institution, as being one more likely to deter, than to attract, further feuars. This difficulty was at last overcome in rather an interesting manner. It happened that Mr. Michael Honeyman, one of the Directors of the Magdalene, was at that time a member of the 1st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers, and when the National Rifle Association was originated in London, Mr. Honeyman was appointed Honorary Secretary

of the Western district of the Scottish branches. The late Sir Archibald Islay Campbell, Bart., of Garscube, was then the Colonel, and Mr. Honeyman, as Secretary, was brought very much into contact with him. This gave Mr. Honeyman the opportunity of consulting Sir Archibald, who was an extensive landowner in and around Maryhill, as to the possibility of obtaining a site on some part of his property. Sir Archibald, who was in full sympathy with the objects of the institution, and was himself both public spirited and benevolent, very generously granted a feu on the lands of Gilsochill, at Lochburn, and on this feu the present handsome buildings have been erected.

The Lochburn site having been fixed, the plans of Dr. John Honeyman, architect, were accepted, and the building was commenced in November, 1865, and completed in May, 1867.

While in course of erection the following sums were received from the Commissioners of the Houses of Refuge for the building fund, namely, in 1866, £2,400; in 1867, £2,500; and in 1868, £2,500—in all, £7,400.

The Home was formally opened and occupied in June, 1867. It provides accommodation for 120 inmates, with recreation and sewing wards, reading and writing-room, also a boardroom, matron's-room, dining-rooms for the superintendents, and for the inmates, and ten separate bedrooms for superintendents overlooking the dormitories.

A laundry and washing-house, about 40 feet apart from the main building, were erected with the necessary plant, steam power, and other appliances, giving accommodation for eighty-five workers, surrounded by extensive bleaching greens, and recreation ground for the inmates.

The extension of the laundry since then, including engine, new steam boiler, and other machinery, cost over £5,000, so that the total cost of the property and machinery at Lochburn may be put down at £15,500 sterling.

The probationary work of the Society was carried on in a rented house in Renfrew Street, City, but the accom-

modation was unsuitable. The difficulty of getting suitable premises led the Directors, after much consideration and inquiry, to purchase a property of four flats, Nos. 15 and 17 Stirling Road, City, at a cost of £5,400, and, with structural alterations and the erection of a new laundry, the total cost was £7,200, providing accommodation for fifty inmates and an office for the Secretary. It will thus be seen that the Society owns property which cost nearly £23,000 sterling, and which is now entirely free of debt.

It may be interesting to state here that the first President of the institution was John Henderson, Esq., of Park, who continued in office till his death in 1867. He was succeeded by Bailie James Hannan, who also remained in office till his decease in 1888, a period of twenty-one years, and was succeeded by Sir John Neilson Cuthbertson, LL.D., D.L., the present President, a position he has held for the last sixteen years, and which it is hoped he may occupy for many years to come.

The following gentlemen have been Conveners of the Homes Committee:—The first Convener was Mr. Michael Honeyman, who was closely identified with the practical working of the institution from the first, and happily still continues to take a lively interest in all that concerns the Society's welfare. In 1873 he was succeeded by Mr. D. Marshall Lang, who remained in office till 1877; when Sir John Neilson Cuthbertson was appointed Chairman of the Homes Committee, which position he still occupies, extending over a period of twenty-seven years.

The first Honorary Treasurer was Mr. D. C. Nicol, who remained in office till 1868; and was succeeded by Mr. D. Marshall Lang, who continued in office till 1874; succeeded by Mr. James C. Wyper, who remained in office till his death in 1882; when Mr. Alexander Sloan, C.A., was appointed Honorary Treasurer and Convener of the Finance Committee, which position he has held since, being a period of twenty-two years.

In 1878 a Committee on Industrial Work was appointed,

with Mr. John Robb as Convener, who still continues in that office, a period extending over twenty-six years.

The first Convener of the Repressive Committee was Mr. James Mitchell, LL.D., who occupied that position till 1870; and was succeeded by Bailie William Miller, of Eastwoodhill, till 1880; when Mr. William James Davidson, of Ruchill, was appointed, who remained in office till 1884; and was succeeded by Mr. George Macfarlane, who held the office till his death in 1899; Bailie James Dick, J.P., was then appointed, and has occupied the position of Convener ever since.

The first Secretary of the Society was Mr. William Wardlaw, who filled that position from 1859 till 1861; when the present Secretary, Mr. R. W. Sinclair, was appointed. This honourable position has been filled by Mr. Sinclair for forty-three years, with a faithfulness and zeal beyond all praise. His excellent management has reflected the highest credit upon himself, and has promoted the best interest of the institution.

No fewer than 7,540 inmates have been received into the Homes since 1859. Of these 3,447 were restored to their friends or placed in domestic service or other suitable situations; 57 were sent abroad; 15 were married out of the Homes, or on leaving; 810 were sent to kindred institutions or poorhouses; and 430 were sent to hospitals; while 2,044 had left unsatisfactorily, many of whom, however, were traced afterwards and found to be doing well.

It may be interesting to state that during the forty-five years of the Institution's existence, the following sums have been received for its maintainance, viz:—Subscriptions, £39,747, 13s. 7d.; Legacies, £18,023, 16s. 8d.; Work receipts, £134,228, 12s. 2d.—showing a total of £192,000, 2s. 5d. And the amount of premiums allocated to inmates on their work being, £11,730, 9s. 4d.

DRAFT CHARTER OF INCORPORATION

OF THE

GLASGOW MAGDALENE INSTITUTION.

VICTORIA, &c.—WHEREAS John Henderson of Park, President; James Hannan, Merchant in Glasgow; James Mitchell, Writer there; William Patrick Paton, Merchant there, Vice-Presidents; George Stewart Anderson, Merchant in Glasgow; Gilbert Beith, Merchant there; The Honourable John Blackie, junior, Publisher there, and present Lord Provost of the City of Glasgow; Colin Brown, Merchant there; Hugh Brown, Manufacturer there; David Bryce, Bookseller there; John Downie Bryce, Merchant there; George Burns, Shipowner there; James Alexander Campbell, younger of Stracathro; Peter Clouston, Insurance Broker in Glasgow; John Neilson Cuthbertson, Chemical Broker there; William James Davidson, of Ruchill; the Reverend George Cunninghame Monteath Douglas, Professor of Biblical Literature in the Free Church College of Glasgow; Alexander Andrew Fergusson, Merchant in Glasgow; Francis John Ferguson, Brewer there; William Galbraith, Chemical Manufacturer there; Major Joseph Narrative.

Tucker Geils, residing at Geilston, Dumbartonshire; William Govan, junior, Manufacturer in Glasgow; William Bell Hodge, Writer there; Michael Honeyman, Accountant there; Anderson Kirkwood, Professor of Conveyancing in the University of Glasgow; George Martin, Merchant in Glasgow; William Miller of Eastwoodhill, Manufacturer in Glasgow; Alexander Mitchell, Manufacturer there; William Gillespie Mitchell of Carwood; Hugh Moncrieff, Writer in Glasgow; Andrew MacEwan, Accountant there; David Chisholm Nicol, one of the Tellers of the British Linen Company's Bank, Glasgow; Andrew Neilson, Agent of the Bank of Scotland in Glasgow; Adam Paterson, Writer in Glasgow; Scott Moncrieff Penny, Stock Broker there; Harry Rainy, Doctor of Medicine, and Professor of Forensic Medicine in the University of Glasgow; John Wallace Robertson, Cashier to the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow; Michael Rowan, Baker, Glasgow; James Salmon, Architect in Glasgow; William Scott, Merchant there; George Smith, junior, Merchant there; Nathaniel Stevenson, Merchant there; Mathew Stobie Tait, Superintendent of the Ferguson Bequest, George Square, Glasgow; George Lyon Walker, lately Manufacturer in Glasgow, now residing in Bath Street, there; William Walker, Merchant there; Hugh Kennedy Wood, Merchant there; John Innes Wright, Merchant there; James Howie Young, Merchant there, and Robert Young, Ship Broker there, Directors of the GLASGOW MAGDALENE INSTITUTION for the Repression of Vice, and the Reformation of Penitent Females, have, by their Petition, humbly REPRESENTED to us that the Society, of which they are the present Office-Bearers, was formed in the year 1859, having for its object to seek by all competent means the suppression of the resorts of profligacy, and the abatement of the various agencies which contribute to the prevalence of prostitution in the City of Glasgow, or among the community, and at the same time to provide temporary homes for females who have strayed from the paths of virtue, and who are willing to return to them, and similar

refuges or other protection to females who may be in imminent danger of being led astray: That the Society has hitherto provided such homes and refuges by means of houses within the City of Glasgow, selected, hired, and furnished by them for the purpose, with a Matron and Superintendent over each, and have thereby afforded to many hundreds of unfortunate and destitute females at once a refuge from a vicious life, and the means of moral, religious, and industrial training, under the inspection and care of a Committee of the Directors: That the homes of the Society, and the services of "the Homes Committee," have availed to the restoration of many unfortunate females to the paths of virtue, and to a life of domestic usefulness and comfort; but experience has shown that the division of accommodation heretofore adopted has not only multiplied expense, but has prevented that systematic treatment and training of the inmates which it is desirable to afford in connection with their fuller and more continuous employment at industrial and remunerative work: That for these reasons Our Petitioners had sought to procure a suitable situation in a country district near the City of Glasgow, on which might be erected buildings of sufficient capacity and proper accommodation, duly arranged for receiving and treating penitent females under one system of superintendence, and with means for varied occupation in a healthful locality, with elevating surrounding influences: That such a situation had been secured by Agreement for the Purchase at a yearly Feu-duty from Sir Archibald Ilay Campbell of Succoth, Baronet, of a part of his Lands of Lochburn, lying in the Barony Parish of Glasgow and County of Lanark, and situated about three miles from the Royal Exchange of the City: That the Commisioners of the Houses of Refuge, constituted by an Act passed in the fourth and fifth year of Our Reign, Chapter Thirty-six, and empowered by another Act, passed in the seventeenth and eighteenth year of Our Reign, Chapter Eighty-six, having sold certain property attached

to the Females' House of Refuge, and being about to erect a building to be occupied as a Reformatory for Girls, exclusive of accommodation for the special objects of the Glasgow Magdalene Institution, propose to hand over to Our Petitioners a sum of Five Thousand Pounds as the estimated value of property which had been acquired by the said Commissioners from the Directors of an Institution formerly existing in Glasgow, called the "Glasgow Magdalene Asylum," when the work of that Institution was merged in the operations of the Institution created by the Acts before mentioned, upon condition that the Commissioners of the Houses of Refuge should make suitable provision for the reception and accommodation of female penitents to the number of forty: That the foresaid Commissioners further proposed to pay over to Our Petitioners a sum of Two Thousand Four Hundred Pounds, which has come into their hands as representing the formerly existing Glasgow Magdalene Asylum, as the aggregate amount of Legacies which had been left from time to time to that Institution: That Our Petitioners propose to apply these sums, with certain other sums which have been contributed, or may yet be furnished by voluntary contribution for the purpose, or by sums of money to be taken up in loan, in the erection of buildings on the foresaid site of suitable size and convenience for accommodating at least eighty female penitents of the class of Magdalenes, and of furnishing the said buildings, and otherwise providing for the suitable accommodation and training of such females: That Our Petitioners further intend that such buildings shall be so constructed as to admit of the classification and employment of the inmates, and of enlargement, as circumstances may require or render expedient: That these objects could not be so conveniently and suitably carried out, nor could the permanency and efficiency of the said Society be so well assured, or its property so well held and administered, or its business so properly conducted as if the members of the said Society

were incorporated by Royal Charter, with all the powers, privileges, and exemptions belonging to an Incorporation, and in particular those therein and hereinafter mentioned: And the petitioners therefore humbly prayed that it might please Us to make a Grant under the Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be kept and used in Scotland in place of the Great Seal thereof formerly used there, of a Charter for the Incorporation of the Petitioners, and the other persons who are or may hereafter be members and contributors to the funds of the said Society: And we acceding to the said Petition, and being willing to grant the prayer thereof, THEREFORE WE, in furtherance of the said Petition, and by virtue of our Royal Prerogative and special favor, certain knowledge, and proper motive have GRANTED, CONSTITUTED, and ORDAINED as We do by these presents GRANT, CONSTITUTE, and ORDAIN that the before-mentioned John Henderson, James Hannan, James Mitchell, William Patrick Paton, George Stewart Anderson, Gilbert Beith, John Blackie, Junior, Colin Brown, Hugh Brown, David Bryce, John Downie Bryce, George Burns, James Alexander Campbell, Peter Clouston, John Neilson Cuthbertson, William James Davidson, George Cunninghame Monteath Douglas, Alexander Andrew Fergusson, Francis John Ferguson, William Galbraith, Joseph Tucker Geils, William Govan, Junior, William Bell Hodge, Michael Honeyman, Anderson Kirkwood, George Martin, William Miller, Alexander Mitchell, William Gillespie Mitchell, Hugh Moncrieff, Andrew MacEwan, David Chisholm Nicol, Andrew Neilson, Adam Paterson, Scott Moncrieff Penny, Harry Rainy, John Wallace Robertson, Michael Rowan, James Salmon, William Scott, George Smith, Junior, Nathaniel Stevenson, Mathew Stobie Tait, George Lyon Walker, William Walker, Hugh Kennedy Wood, John Innes Wright, James Howie Young, and Robert Young, and such other persons as are or shall be duly admitted Members and Contributors to the Funds of the said Society, in manner aftermentioned, shall be and are hereby united and

Constitution of Corporation.

incorporated into one Body Corporate and Politic, by the name of "THE GLASGOW MAGDALENE INSTITUTION," and shall by that name have perpetual succession for the purpose of better and more efficiently managing, administering, and directing, all matters and things relative to the said Corporation and its property, funds, affairs, and operations; and that the said Corporation, by that name may and shall be legally capable and empowered to purchase, acquire, hold, and enjoy perpetually the lands before referred to, or other lands and heritages conveniently situated, and to erect and maintain thereon buildings with all requisite conveniences aad appurtenances, and to use and employ the same for accommodating, instructing, and training females who have strayed from the paths of virtue, and who may be willing to return to them, and protecting females who may be in imminent danger of being led astray, and of affording to them moral and religious instruction, and providing them with employment in domestic and industrial works, with a view to their restoration to the paths of virtue and the occupations of common life, and to repair and renew the said buildings and works therewith connected, from time to time, and to sell, convey, and dispose of the lands and buildings held by the said Corporation from time to time, in whole or in part, and to acquire other lands and erect buildings thereon, as the interests of the said Corporation may require; to acquire, hold, and change from time to time the furniture in the said buildings, and other personal or movable estate and effects; to receive, hold, and apply, for the purposes aforesaid, the several sums before mentioned, and all other donations and bequests, and to borrow money on the security of the lands and heritages so held by them from time to time. And the said Corporation may by their said name sue and be sued, and prosecute and defend, in all Courts and places, and before all constituted Judges and other Tribunals, in all Actions, Suits, Defences, Causes, Matters and Claims whatsoever, and in such manner and

Power to acquire and hold Property.

Power to borrow money.

Power to sue and be sued.

form as any of our subjects, or any other body politic or corporate, may legally and competently do, and Service on, or Notice given to, the President or Secretary for the time being of the said Corporation, shall be sufficient Service on, or Notice to the said Corporation: Provided that all debts due to or from the said Society, as constituted before the granting of these presents, shall be payable to or by, and shall be recoverable by or from the said Corporation; and that all Contracts and Agreements made or entered into by and with, and all obligations incurred by, or to, and all Causes, rights of Action, or Suits enforceable by or against the said Society, as so constituted, shall be good, valid, and effectual by, to, with, or against the said Corporation: And WE DIRECT and ORDAIN that the said Corporation shall have a Common Seal with power to them to break, change, or renew the said Seal from time to time as to them shall seem proper; which Seal shall remain in the possession of the President or one of the Vice-Presidents or Secretary of the said Corporation, one of whom shall attend with the said Seal at all meetings at which it may be required. And WE DIRECT and ORDAIN that every person who has paid Ten Pounds to the funds of the said Society, or who shall pay Ten Pounds to the funds of the said Corporation, shall be a Member for life of the said Corporation, and every person who, during the year current at the date of these presents, shall have subscribed and paid to the funds of the said Society a sum of not less than One Pound, and every person who during each year hereafter shall have subscribed and paid to the funds of the said Corporation a sum of not less than One Pound shall be a member of the said Corporation during the year in respect of which such subscription has been paid: And with respect to the management and direction of the business and affairs of the said Corporation, we do hereby DIRECT and ORDAIN as follows—that is to say: The business of the said Corporation shall be conducted, and the powers of the said Corporation shall be exercised (subject to the control of the

Common Seal.

Member-ship.

Office-Bearers.

Members of the said Corporation) by a Board of Directors, to consist of at least Twenty-four Members of the said Corporation, including a President and Five Vice-Presidents, who shall be chosen as hereinafter directed: An Annual Meeting of the Members shall be held in the month of December in each year, at such time and place as may be fixed by the Directors, at which a Report of the Proceedings during the past year shall be submitted, and the matters therein, or other business of the said Corporation shall be disposed of, and Directors (including as aforesaid) shall be chosen for the next year, and the Members of the Board of Directors for the time being shall continue in office till a new election, and any one or more of them shall be eligible for re-election: An Extraordinary Meeting of the Members of the said Corporation for the purpose of deliberating and deciding on any matter specified in the notice of such Meeting, may at any time be called by the Directors, or by the President, or any one of the Vice-Presidents, either *ex proprio motu*, or upon a Requisition being presented to him by Six Directors or Ten Members of the said Corporation, or by such greater number as may be fixed from time to time by any Bye-Law of the said Corporation: The quorum of every Annual and Extraordinary Meeting of the said Corporation shall be Twenty Members thereof, but the said Corporation shall have power by a Bye-Law to increase the quorum, and again to diminish the same, so as never to be less than Twenty; and all such Meetings of the said Corporation shall be convened by Circular Notice, delivered or sent by post to all the Members at their residences or usual addresses, or by Advertisement in any two or more of the Glasgow Newspapers, at least eight days before such Meeting is to take place; and in case of equality, the Chairman of every Meeting of the said Corporation shall have a casting vote in addition to his deliberative vote: Any Five of the Directors present at any Meeting of the Board shall constitute a quorum, with the powers of the whole; and in case of difference in opinion the voices of a

Annual Meeting.

Extraordinary Meeting

Quorum.

Notice of Meetings.

Quorum of Directors.

majority of those present shall decide such difference; and in case of equality, the Chairman shall have a casting vote in addition to his deliberative vote: The said Corporation shall have power by any Bye-Law to be made from time to time to increase the quorum of Directors, and again diminish the same, but so as never to be less than Five: And We Direct and Ordain that the present President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors of the said Society shall be the first President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors of the said Corporation under these presents, and that the said David Chisholm Nicol, the present Treasurer, and Robert Watson Sinclair, residing at Fourteen Willowbank Crescent, Glasgow, the present Secretary of the said Society, shall continue in their respective offices until the month of December next, when the first Annual Meeting of the said Corporation shall be held, or until another Election be made: And We Direct and Ordain that it shall be the duty of the Directors of the said Corporation to exercise the powers hereby granted to the said Corporation, and to administer the funds, and to manage the property, affairs, and operations of the said Corporation, and to carry its objects and purposes into effect in the way which they deem best calculated to accomplish the said objects and purposes, and so far as the funds of the Society may admit of, beyond which the Members thereof shall not be held responsible; nor shall the Directors of the said Corporation incur any personal liability for what they may lawfully do or cause to be done in virtue hereof; and the said Directors shall have power to nominate and appoint from time to time the Treasurer and Secretary of the said Corporation, and to fix the remuneration for their services; and shall also have power to appoint Sub-Committees or Auxiliary Committees for each or any of the Departments of the operations of the said Corporation; and in case of difference of opinion in any such Committee or Sub-Committee, the voices of the majority shall decide such difference; and in case of equality, the Chairman of such Committee shall have a

Present Office-Bearers.

Powers and Duties of Directors.

Casting Vote in addition to his deliberative vote: And we GIVE and GRANT to the said Corporation power and authority at any Annual or Extraordinary Meeting called for the purpose, to enact such Bye-Laws as shall appear proper and necessary for the government and direction of the said Corporation, or for any of the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, including the time and place for holding the annual and other Meetings of the said Corporation, and the manner in which they are to be convened, and the time and place for holding the Meetings of the Board of Directors, or of any Committees or Sub-Committees of their number, and also including the government and administration of the House and Buildings to be erected as aforesaid, and of the inmates and officials thereof, and to alter and abrogate such Bye-Laws or any of them, and enact new Bye-Laws in their stead; Provided that no such Bye-Law shall be repugnant to the Laws of the United Kingdom or to the tenor of this Charter: And We, for Ourselves Our Heirs and Heirs and Successors, DECLARE that this our Charter shall be valid and effectual in Law, to all intents and purposes according to the true meaning and intent thereof; and that it shall be received, interpreted, and construed in the sense most favourable and beneficial for the said Corporation, notwithstanding any misrecital, defect, uncertainty or imperfection whatsoever: And We for Ourselves, Our Heirs and Successors, COVENANT, GRANT, and AGREE, that We and Our Heirs and Successors from time to time, will GIVE and GRANT to the said Corporation, on their humble suit and request, all such further and other powers, privileges, and authorities, for rendering more effectual this Our Grant according to its true intent and signification, as We or they may lawfully grant, and as may be reasonably proposed or devised by the Advisers of the said Corporation for the time being, and which may be approved by Our Advocate or Solicitor General in Scotland for the time being.—IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We have ordered the Seal appointed by the

Bye-Laws.

Treaty of Union to be kept and made use of in place of the Great Seal of Scotland to be appended hereto: Given at our Court at St. James's, the tenth day of April, in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Six, and in the Twenty-ninth year of our reign.

PER SIGNATURAM MANÙ S.D.R. REGINÆ SUPRA SCRIPTAM.

Sealed at Edinburgh, the fifth day of June, in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Six.

(Signed) COLIN MACKENZIE,
Deputy-Keeper of the Seal.

Written to the Seal and Registered the fifth day of June, 1866.

(Signed) JAMES P. HALLEY,
Deputc-Director of Chancery.